The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Presoriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

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Shop No. 750, Hill Street,
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Huntingdon, Pa.,
will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere. 1may6m.

ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF *Hemlock, Pine, and Oak Bill Timber and Shingles*, Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of
HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.
Orders taken and any information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan.24,1872-6mo.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

The Muses' Bower.

Home Again.

Yes, there it is, the old, old home!
The garden trim and neat,
The gambrel roof of ancient shape,
The rustic wooden seat;
The very smoke, it curls aloft,
As it was wont to do,
When years ago, with heavy heart
I bade my home adieu.

The rustic stile on which I lean,
The fields all around me spread;
The silver stream in yonder glade,
The trees above my head;
The waving corn like yellow gold,
The hedges thick and green,
All tell me that I'm back again
In some familiar scene.

The little church whose old gray spire
Stands dark against the sky,
Now throws its shadow o'er the grave,
Where both my brothers lie:
And there's the tree I loved to climb,
And swing among its boughs;
The tree where happy lovers came,
To whisper lovers' vows.

How many, many weary years
Have passed since that glad time!
With shrinking feet I've often had
The hills of life to climb.
Climb on, brave heart, and do not fail;
Half way, O, never stop,
For though 'tis gloomy in the vale,
There's sunlight at the top.

The Story-Teller.

The Little Milliner.

GEORGE LENOX was a clerk in a wholesale grocery store of Messrs. Moore & Reese in one of our Eastern cities. George was an ambitious young man, had many bright hopes of the future, and was generally in good spirits, though sometimes the great highway of life seemed darkened and the star of hope shone feebly on his path. But George was honest, and Messrs. Moore & Reese had long since come to the conclusion that he was just the clerk for them.

Some distance from Messrs. Moore & Reese's—away down street, a quarter of a mile, and nearly opposite George's boarding place, was a milliner's shop—a real fancy shop, with a handsome sign, large windows with splendid curtains on the inside, displaying a rich and beautiful array of those dear treasures that so delight the fair sex, viz: dear little bonnets, all styles, and trimmed in every imaginable way, with bright ribbons and delicate flowers, formed with exquisite taste by the fairy hands of blooming maidens.

Were not these attractions? Yes, George never passed the door of Madame Josephine Lavelle, from Paris, without casting a glance into the window or through those beautiful plate glass doors.

George did so often, for he often passed on his way to and from his boarding house; but it was not for his sake of catching a sight of the bonnets or ribbons of Madame Josephine, for he could see them equally as fine in other milliner shops in the neighborhood, but it was to steal a glance and get a good look as often as possible at Madame's Jenny Irving, or, "Queen of Beauty," as she was called.

Yes, Jenny Irving, the orphan or "poor orphan," as some termed her, was Madame Lavelle's favorite apprentice, and possessed the love of George Lenox. She had caught the prize without angling for it.

In our hero's estimation she was the most bewitching of maidens. Her tiny, but faultless form golden hair, bright blue eyes, dimpled cheeks and dainty mouth, offered attractions which he could not resist; and her voice, so sweet and musical, was melody itself, and her almost baby hands, so fair and soft; and her fairy feet seemed scarcely to touch the ground on which she trod, actually charmed him and completed the conquest which Cupid—little knave—had so artfully planned and so successfully carried forward. After having secretly admired Jenny for months, George one day became acquainted with her—no matter how—though of course, in the same way that all young people get acquainted who are struck with each other's appearance—first, an introduction at some party or social gathering, with an "I'm happy to make your acquaintance," on the lady's part and "allow me to see you home," on the gentleman's; then a moonlight walk, with a great many silly, foolish remarks made on both sides concludes the first day's ceremonies. Of course, this mode of proceeding soon makes fast friends.

George continued to attend to business closely, but his evenings were generally his own, and then, when Jenny was not busy, of course they had delightful times.

Jenny was not by any means without other admirers. Many a young man in the neighborhood would discommode himself much to accommodate her, and consider himself well paid if he could thus win a smile, or "thank you" from her sweet lips.

But George was her favorite lover, and he sedulously improved his opportunities until finally it was whispered around, and pretty freely, too, that he and Jenny were engaged. Such reports always spread like wildfire, and this one was not long in reaching the ears of Mr. Moore, one of his employers.

Mr. Moore had a daughter who took a fancy to our friend, and he was aware of it, but could not reciprocate the compliment. Her father also knew that George was a smart fellow, and would, as he often said, "make a stir in the world." He tho't that George and his daughter would make a good match, and that the former would feel highly complimented at the proposal. Therefore, soon after Mr. Moore first heard the foregoing report, he called George to one side and "opened the case" to him, concluding by hinting at a partnership in case matters turned out favorably.

The old gentleman's proposal took George somewhat by surprise; but as a young man of principle, he felt in duty bound to give an immediate and decided answer.

"I feel flattered by your preference, and it is very gratifying to me to know that you hold me in such high esteem; but I cannot accede to your proposal—I am engaged to another."

"Well, sir, as you please," said Mr. Moore, with a suddenly assumed sternness of demeanor, "but you will lose much by your decision. Allow me to ask who your intended is?"

"Miss Jenny Irving."

"Miss Irving!" said Mr. Moore with feigned astonishment, "Miss Irving, a penniless girl."

"Yes sir, and an orphan," was the quick reply.

"Indeed, an orphan?" said Mr. Moore, "well I pity her then, as I do all orphans; but really, George, you are throwing yourself away—you'll not get a cent by her."

"I know it, sir, and do not wish it," replied our hero, with spirit—"I marry her for herself, and not for her money."

"Very well, sir," said Mr. Moore; and turning away he soon left the room.

"Ah, ah! my lad, in love with Madame Lavelle's queen, the little milliner," said young Tom Moore, addressing George as the former came rushing into his father's store, one afternoon, soon after George's conversation with Mr. Moore. "Ah, ah! in love, eh?"

"Well, yes, I suppose I might as well own up first as last," said George with a smile.

"Of course you might," said the former. "Well, man, what's her dower?"

"Youth, beauty and a contented mind is her dower," replied George, "and that's enough for me."

"Enough!—that support you, eh?" said Moore provokingly.

"No, but will make me happy," said George.

"Happiness and poverty are two exact opposites, in my opinion," replied Tom, "and such as you will find hard work. I'm thinking, to reconcile to each other."

"I'll try it," said George.

"Well, do if you please," replied Tom, sneeringly, "and by and by report progress. I fancied that girl myself, but I'm sure I can't marry a *beggar*. A wife without money is a poor prize in my estimation."

"Jenny is no beggar," was on George's lips, in reply, but ere he had time to speak he was summoned to a customer.

"Jenny will show them value yet," said a low, musical voice behind him, and turning he saw Jenny, who had glided in noiselessly to bring him an invitation to a party which she had just received for him, holding another also in her hand, on which her own name was distinctly written.

She had unintentionally heard young Tom Moore's remark, and well understood its meaning of her when she said, with unusual emphasis, "Jennie will show them their value yet."

But a few days elapsed ere the story got around that George had been offered the hand of the rich Mr. Moore's daughter in marriage, and had declined it for that of Jenny Irving.

Some wondered at his choice, while others considered it one of true love, and consequently one of wisdom.

Time wore away, and a year brought around the day fixed for George and Jenny's wedding.

One evening, but a few days previous to the time appointed, they were conversing together at Jenny's aunt's, where she boarded.

"We shall be obliged to have a plain wedding, I suppose, my dear," said George, "and commence life in a snug way, for my income is not very large you know."

"As you please, George," was the reply; "any way that is the most agreeable to you, and in which we can live the happiest. But," said she, with a light, ringing laugh, "are you not going to take me to the church in a carriage?"

"In a carriage, perhaps," said George, "though probably not in my carriage, as I have not the pleasure of owning one."

"Just so," said Jenny. "Well, then, suppose I send mine after you."

"Yours!—that would be a joke, for a milliner girl hardly out of her apprenticeship, to set up a carriage for her own, and send off after her intended on the morning of her wedding."

"Strange things have happened."

"Yes, may be, but the thing does not seem possible, or at least probable, in our case. You were not born to fortune, Jenny."

"Indeed!" replied Jenny, "your remarks are not calculated to give me a very exalted opinion of my condition in life; but I will forgive my future husband, this time, as he has not yet very closely investigated my personal history. Of one thing, however, I am certain, and that affords me no little gratification; you did not marry me for my money; 'little beggar,' as I am or at least as Mr. Thomas Moore saw fit to designate me."

Nothing more was said about fortunes then, but George had a sudden surprise in store for him, somewhat startling and unexpected as any event that could happen to any mortal.

On his bridal morning as he was dressing at his boarding house, an elegant carriage with a span of milk white horses stopped at the door, and the driver springing from his seat, rang the door bell, and inquired for Mr. George Lenox.

"What does this mean!" was George's first thought, "I engaged a carriage, but not near as elegant a one as this. There's something wrong here."

"You've made some mistake in the name," said he to the driver.

"I think not," said the driver.

"Then who sent you here?" said George.

"Miss Jenny Irving."

Miss Jenny! impossible."

"Yes sir, that's her name, and this is her carriage and horses," replied the driver.

"Jenny Irving," said George to himself, musingly, and striving to unravel the mystery—"What street does she live on?"

"Rand street, No. 39, sir."

"The same. Ah, dear girl," thought he, "she is trying to mystify me a little by sending round a carriage at her own expense; for no doubt she pays for it out of her own hard earnings. Well, I will gratify her and take a ride down to her aunt's in her carriage, as the driver calls it. It is hers, I suppose, while she hires it."

So in jumped the hero and was soon at Jenny's door.

"How do you like my travelling establishment?" said she as George entered the room.

"Oh, first-rate," was the reply, "it is splendid. I see you practice 'woman's rights,' and hire your own carriage. Well, there's no harm in that, it will answer admirably for to-day, and then its owner will have it I suppose."

"Undoubtedly," said Jenny with a smile.

After their marriage at the church they returned to Jenny's aunt's, and sat down to await the arrival of some friends whom they were going to treat to a few viands prepared for the occasion.

"Why don't the driver take that carriage home?"

"Perhaps he is awaiting the order of the owner," replied Jenny.

"Its owner! where is he?"

"His name is George Lenox, and he occupies the very place where you now sit," said Jenny; "is any further explanation necessary?"

"George Lenox? Not me," said George, fairly starting from his seat.

"Yes, you," was the reply. "It was my carriage, and I have now made you the owner of it."

"Your carriage!—why—Jenny, you surprise me," said George; "how came you by such an expensive establishment?"

"I bought it and paid my own money for it."

"Bought it—and—paid—my—own—money—for it," said George slowly, and pausing slightly before each word, as if weighing their meaning, for he was profoundly perplexed.

"Yes, my dear," continued Jenny, "it was mine; it is now yours. You are its owner, and there it stands subject to your orders. If you wish, we will drive to the country house, just out of the city, this afternoon."

"Country house just out of the city! I believe you are crazy, Jenny," exclaimed George.

"No, I am not."

"Well, then, what do you mean?" said he. "Explain yourself. There is some mystery that I don't understand."

"I know you don't understand it dear," said Jenny, "and now I have mystified you a little, I will solve the riddle."

And then Jenny, with sparkling eyes and in her happiest mood, told him how that her parents had died when she was quite young, and left her penniless, and in the care of her aunt, who had adopted her, and that four years before a wealthy uncle in England—her father's brother—had died, leaving her his large property, amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars, and that there was so much courting heiressess for their money, she had resolved to keep the matter a secret, and pass among the people as a dependent for support upon her own exertions from day to day, so that if she was wooed at all, it might be for herself, and not for her money; and that for this reason she had served an apprenticeship in a milliner's shop.

"Am I dreaming?" exclaimed George, amazed at a revelation from Jenny's lips so astonishing and unexpected, and which increased, if possible, the esteem he already had for her, who could conceive so noble a project, and so effectually carry it out.

"No, George, it is no dream, but a pleasing reality. You know I said, 'Jenny would show her value yet.' I then referred to my fortune. Of my value aside from that it is not for me to speak. And now," said she, looking confidingly into the face of him whose love she prized higher than all treasures, "Jenny entrusts to you herself and her fortune, without any fears for their safe keeping."

George's income was now amply sufficient for his and Jenny's wants, but being one who abhorred idleness, he in a few days opened a wholesale grocery in the city, and was soon engaged in an extensive and flourishing business.

Reading for the Million.

The Bird's Avengers.

In the religion of the ancient Greeks every injured person, however he might fail of justice at human hands, was certain, soon or late, to be avenged by the terrible Erinnyes, the demons of torment, whose hunt after crime is so powerfully described by Sophocles. These dreadful divinities started into life whenever a crime was committed, and pursued the criminal ever after, visible to him alone. It argues well for the humanity of the early Greeks that they held that the animal creation was within the circle of this supernatural protection. It was believed that the god Pan punished, through Erinnyes, the wrongs of beasts and birds. Thus Æchylus says:

"When birds, their young ones feeding,
Behold with grief exceeding
The spoiled nest empty, flit
Back and forth over it,
Borne on their oar-like wings,
Missing love's task that brings
Joy with it, and send up their bitter cry,
The great gods hear on high,
And charge the Erinnyes, late
Or soon, the doom of Fate,
To visit on the spoilers, far or nigh."

"He stilleth the young ravens when they cry," is the language of Scripture; and in the Moslem tradition, the Almighty is represented as preserving from the hoofs of steeds, and feet of men, the lap-wing's nest in the midst of a battle-field.

The thought of the old Greek poet has, in modern times, been expanded in the "Ancient Mariner" of Coleridge. The moral of that wonderful poem cannot be too often repeated:

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us
Made them, and loveth all."—
—John G. Whittier, in *Our Dumb Animals.*

The Unwearied Action of the Heart.

The effect of everything that touches the heart is multiplied by the intensity of the heart's own changes. Hence it is that it is so sensitive, so true an index of the body's state. Hence, also, it is that it never wearies. Let me remind you of the work done by our hearts in a day. A man's total outward work, his whole effect upon the world in twenty-four hours, has been reckoned about 850 foot tons. That may be taken as a good "hard day's work." During the same time the heart has been working at the rate of 120 foot tons. That is to say, if all the pulses of a day and night could be concentrated and welded into one great throb, that throb would be enough to raise a ton of iron 120 feet into the air. And yet the heart is never weary. Many of us are tired after but feeble labors; few of us can hold a poker out at arm's length without, after a few minutes, dropping it. But a healthy heart, and many an unsound heart, too—though sometimes you can tell in the evening, by its stroke, that it has been thrown off its balance by the turmoils and worries of life—goes on beating through the night when we are asleep, and when we wake in the morning we find it at work, fresh as if it had only just begun to beat. It does this because upon each stroke of work there follows a period, a brief but a real period of rest; because the next stroke which comes is but the natural suspense of that rest, and made to match it; because, in fact, each beat is, in force, in scope, in character, in everything, the simple expression of the heart's own energy and state.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—No single medicine is more useful than asafœtida in removing that torpid condition of the bowels which is so commonly associated with general debility, which is exhibited by tympanites, sometimes of an immoderate degree causing oppressed breathing and severe attacks of cholic, and which often becomes the immediate exciting cause of an hysterical attack. Should the patient be of an anæmic or chlorotic constitution, the asafœtida should be associated with aloes and iron, and taken soon after, or immediately before meals. The following formula will be found a good remedy: Pulverized asafœtida one drachm, pulverized aloes, twenty-four grains; mix and divide into twelve powders; take one three times a day, mixed with a teaspoonful of molasses.

A Kentucky eloping party consisted of a gent, lady, and three daughters.

SUBSCRIBE for the JOURNAL.

A Death Bed Scene.

Sam is a colored "man and brother." He came north during the war. He got as far as Connecticut and hired out to a farmer as a farm hand. Sam was free—that is, he was free to work early and late for a very little pay. He got his board and clothes, such as they were, and occasionally, on a holiday, he found himself master of a shinplaster, of a small denomination. Once his employer, aware that Sam was calculating to go to Hartford to attend a colored celebration, opened his heart and tendered the contraband a twenty-five cent shinplaster. Now Sam had an indistinct idea that notwithstanding his master's protestations of love for his unfortunate race, there were other colored men working in the same neighborhood who were infinitely better off than he was, and one especially who had a small sum laid away in one of the Hartford saving banks. So Sam had grown to be suspicious that his master was not treating him so generously as his self-laudation might seem to imply; and when he offered the twenty-five cent bill, he picked up courage to say, "Golly, massa, I knows I's a cullud person, and am not wuff much anyhow; but scin' dis chile ain't had nuffin' for about six months, 'pears to me you might raise it to half a dollar.

This stroke of audacity on Sam's part subjected him to a severe lecture, in which his employer figured as a benefactor, and Sam as an ungrateful creature who could not realize or appreciate what had been accomplished for his race. After this, Sam almost thought it his duty to decline the twenty-five cent piece; but when he thought of the dusky city charmers whom he might wish to treat to ice cream, he smothered his feelings of sympathy, pocketed his money and started for town to participate in the emancipation celebration.

Some time after this Sam's master was taken sick, and supposing that his end was approaching, sent for Sam to come to his bedside. The negro made his appearance, and with a joyful face drew near, expecting something vastly to his benefit would occur. What it would be he had not the remotest idea, but judging from his own feelings he thought that nothing less than a pretty good fiddle would be at all appropriate for a death bed present.

"You know," said his employer, "you have been a faithful servant to me, Sam."

"Yes, massa," (Sam's ebony features developed into a broad grin. He had now hoped for a new pair of cowhide boots in addition to the fiddle.)

"You know, Sam, I always treated you kindly."

"Yes, massa." (By this time Sam's imagination had expanded into something like activity, and his desires now embraced the fiddle, boots, and a handfull of plug tobacco and a bandana handkerchief, and anxiously waited to hear the next word.)

His master then said in a solemn voice, "Sam, in consideration of your faithful services, I have directed in my will that when you die, if you in the meantime live in this neighborhood, you shall be buried by my side."

After waiting a few moments as if expecting something else was to be said, Sam asked, "Is dat all, massa?"

"Yes, Sam, all."

"Then," said the disgusted African, "dis nigger don't like it! for may be some dark night de debble come to look for massa, an' make a 'stake an' take poor Sam. No, massa, if all de same to you, dis chile 'fers to be buried by hisself."—*Times.*

How Small Expenditures Count.

Five cents each morning—a mere trifle. Thirty-five cents per week is not much, yet it would buy coffee and sugar for a whole family—$40 27 a year—and this amount invested in a savings bank at the end of the year, and the interest thereon at six per cent. computed annually, would in twelve years amount to more than $689—enough to buy a good farm in the West.

Five cents before breakfast and dinner and supper—you'd hardly miss it, yet it is fifteen cents a day—$1 05 per week. Enough to buy a small library of books. Invest this as before, and in twenty years you have over $3 000. Quite enough to buy a good house and lot.

Ten cents each morning—hardly worth a second thought, yet with it you can buy a paper of pins or a spool of thread. Seventy cents a week—it would buy several yards of muslin, $36 40 in one year—deposit this amount as before, and you have $2,340 in twenty years—quite a snug little fortune. Ten cents before breakfast, dinner and supper—thirty cents a day. It would buy a book for the children. $2 10 per week, enough to pay for a year's subscription to a good newspaper. $109 50 per year—with it you could buy a good melodeon, from which you could procure sweet music, to pleasantly while away the evening hours. And this amount invested as before would in forty years produce the desirable amount of $15,000.

"That's How!"

After a great snow-storm, a little fellow began to shovel a path through a large snowbank before his grandmother's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with.

"How do you expect to get through that drift?" asked a man passing along.

"By keeping at it," said the boy cheerfully; "that's how!"

That is the secret of mastering almost every difficulty under the sun. If a hard task is before you, stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or hard it is; but go at it, and little by little it will grow smaller, until it is done.

If a hard lesson is to be learned, do not lose a breath in saying, "I can't" or "I do not see how;" but go at it and keep at it—study. That is the only way to conquer it.

If a fault is cured or a bad habit broken up, it cannot be done by merely being sorry, or only trying a little. You must keep fighting until it is got rid of.

If you have entered your Master's service, and are trying to be good, you will sometimes find hills of difficulty in the way. Things will often look discouraging, and you will not seem to make any progress at all; but keep at it. Never forget "that's how."

BUSY CHILDHOOD.—Do you ever think how much work a little child does in a day? How, from sunrise to sunset, the dear little feet patter round (to us) so aimlessly? Climbing up here, kneeling down there, running to another place, but never still. Twisting and turning, rolling and reaching and doubling, as if testing every bone and muscle for their future uses. It is very curious to watch it. One who does so may well understand the deep breathing of the rosy little sleeper, as, with one arm tossed over its curly head, it prepares for the next day's gymnastics. A busy creature is a little child.

Here and There in Advertising.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

BY A. BARNES.

After many years of incessant labor, a merchant of New York, who shall here be nameless, found himself just where he began twenty years ago, without a dollar he did not owe. Seated at his desk one morning, pouring over bills and other unsatisfactory documents, he asked himself for the hundredth time, how it happened that his neighbors were flourishing while he stagnated, and found it a hard matter to hold his own.

He said to himself, "I work twice as hard as they do; I am as honest and prompt in all my dealings, and still I do not make any headway. There's my family growing up, and my eldest boy, now in the firm, and he must have, what I fear, unless I shall find it very hard to give him, a fair portion of the profits. What's to be done?"

As he asked himself this question, a respectable looking young man, with a book under his arm, entered his office, stood before him, and immediately addressed him with a polite "good morning," which salutation the merchant as courteously returned.

"I have called on a little matter of business, sir."

"Yes, sir," said the merchant pleasantly.

He hoped he was about to receive an order for some of his goods.

"If you are advertising now I should like to receive your order—"

The frown returned to the merchant's face, and turned from his visitor with:

"I am not advertising, sir, and do not intend to."

"You could not choose a better medium than the firm I represent sir."

"Times are bad, young man."

"The more reason you should endeavor to stimulate trade."

"I don't believe in it, sir."

"That is strange."

"Stranger still," thought the young man as he quietly took his leave.

As he passed the outer door he said half aloud:

"You won't last long, old gentleman, if you don't advertise."

A gentleman with a care-worn look on his face, who stood in the door-way as he passed, happened to overhear the remark. Walking into the office, he asked:

"Who was your visitor, father?"

"One of those troublesome advertising agents. All nonsense throwing away one's money in that way. We've none to spare."

"Any orders this morning?"

"No" said the old gentleman, with a sigh, "yet the last lot of goods are splendid. I suppose they will be on our hands next."

The son answered not a word, but went to his desk and examined his private bank account.

Presently he said:

"It isn't much, but I'll do it!"

Then taking up his hat he left the office.

About a week afterwards the old merchant sat as usual, at his desk, more than ever discouraged and anxious.

"If I could only get rid of that lot of goods," he said to himself, I should be saved; as it is, we are ruined. I've written to all my customers, but they're all supplied. I ought to have realized fifteen thousand dollars, easily. It's terrible, terrible!"

The office boy entered, just then, with letters, from the post office, He opened them, one after another, and groaned over their contents, There was one more left. He opened it and read:

Gentlemen: Please send us sample of your cloth. If approved we will take the lot at your figure. Respectfully,

G. O. A. HEAD & CO.

"Bless us," said the old gentleman, I've never done business with these people. But they are good as gold. How did they know I'd got the goods they want? Well, thank Heaven, we are saved from ruin."

When his son came in, he found his respected progenitor trying a *pas seule.*

"All right my son; we're saved.—Here, read this letter. Hallo! I've overlooked the postscript. What's that? *'We saw your advertisement in the Daily Babbler.'* Why, why—it's a mistake," and his countenance fell.

"It's no mistake," said his son joyfully.

"But I never advertised in my life.

"I did, though."

"You!"

"Yes; I sent three hundred dollars to Rowell & Co., and here's the result. A pretty good advertisement, eh?"

The samples were all right, the goods sent, and the money paid. The junior member of the firm has serious thoughts of getting a straight jacket for the old gentleman, for he's almost gone mad on advertising; and he would possibly stop him, only—IT PAYS.

An Example for Young Men.

Those extra nice young men who never wish to soil their hands with manual labor but aspire to professional and lazy "gentility," can learn a good lesson from the course pursued by the nephew of the late Colonel Colt, of Hartford, Connecticut, who received from his uncle an immense fortune. At the time of Colt's death, the nephew was learning his trade of machinist, in his uncle's shop, working diligently every day, subject to the same rules as other apprentices. On his death, he became a millionaire; but choosing a guardian to manage his property, he continued at his labor and served his apprenticeship. Now, when he walks the rooms of his fine house, or drives a handsome and costly team, he has a consciousness that if his riches take to themselves wings and fly away, he is furnished with the means of getting an honest livelihood, for himself. He was a great mechanic, and is not ashamed of it again. Labor, with its accompanying dirt, is not dishonorable or degrading; laziness, and its almost necessary evils, are disgusting and destroying. Dirty hands and a sense of independence, are to be preferred to his kid gloves and a consciousness of being a mere drone in the human hive. Tools rust of neglect—wear out from use. Neglect is criminal—use is beneficial. So with man's capacities—better to wear them out than to let them rust.

GRIEF murmurs; anger roars; impatience frets; but happiness, like a calm river, flows in on the quiet sunlight, without a ripple or a fall to mark the rushing on of time toward eternity.

WHY is a newspaper like an army? Because it has leaders, columns and reviews.

A Little Girl's Views.

I'm only a little girl, but I think I have as much right to say what I want to about things as a boy. I hate boys; they're so mean; they always grab all the strawberries at the dinner-table, and never tell us when they are going to have any fun. Only I like Gus Rogers. The other day Gus said he was going to let off some fireworks, and he let Bessie Nettle and me go and look at them. All of us live in a hotel and his mother's room has a window with a balcony. His mother was gone out to buy some creme de lis to put on her face, and he'd went and got eleven boxes of lucifer matches, and ever so many pieces of castile soap; he stealed them from the housekeeper. Just when she went to put them in the closet, Gus went and told her Mrs. Nettle wanted her a minute, and while she was gone he grabbed the soap and matches, and when she came back he watched her; and she got real mad and she scolded Della (that's the chambermaid), and said she knowed she did it, and I was real glad, because when I was turning summersets on my mother's bed the other day Della slapped me, and said she wasn't going to make the bed twice to please me. Then Bessie and me sticked the matches into the soap like ten pins, and Gus fired them off, and they blazed like anything and they made an awful smell, and Gus went and turned a little gas on so his mother would think it was that.

We get our dinner with the nurses, cause the man that keeps the hotel charges full price for the children if they sit at the table in the big dining room. Once my mother let me go down with her, and I talked a heap at the table, and a gentleman that set next to us said, "little girls should be seen, and not heard." The mean old thing died last week, and I was real glad, and I told Della so, and she said if I went and said things like that I couldn't go to Heaven. Much she knows about it; and I wouldn't want to go there if dirty things like she is went there. Yesterday, Mary, our nurse, told Bessie Nettle's nurse that she heard Larry Finegan was going to marry her. Larry is one of the waiters, and he saves candies for me from the big dining room; and Bessie Nettle's nurse said, "Oh, Lord! what a lie!" and Bessie went into her mother's room, and her little brother said she nipped him, and Bessie said, "Oh, Lord! what a lie!" and you should have heard how her mother did talk to her, and went and shut her in a dark-room where she kept her trunks and didn't let her have nothing but bread and water, and Gus Rogers went and yelled through the keyhole and said, "Bessie, the Devil is coming to fetch you," and Bessie screamed and almost had a fit, and her mother told Mrs. Rogers, and got Gus licked, and Gus says he's a mind to set the house on fire, and burn her out.

One day I went into the parlor and creeped under the sofa, and there wasn't anybody there. They don't let dogs nor children go into the parlor, and I had to creep under the sofa, so nobody could see me; and Mr. Boyce and Miss Jackson came in and sit down on the sofa, and he said, "Oh, Louisa, I do love you so much," and then he kissed her, for I heard it smack. And then she said, "Oh, Thomas, I do wish I could believe you; don't you never kiss anybody else?" And he said, "No, dearest," and I yelled out. "Oh, what a big story! for I saw him kiss Bessie Nettle's nurse in the hall one night after the gas was turned down." Didn't he jump up; you bet! and he pulled me out and tore my frock, and said, "Oh, you wicked child, you, where do you expect to go for telling such stories?" And I told him, "You shut up, I ain't going anywhere with you." I wish he would die like that other man, so I do; and I don't care whether he goes to Heaven or not.

Flowers for the Parlor.

There is no home so elegant in its adornings that a charm may not be added by fresh flowers, arranged with taste and skill; none so plain and humble that the lack of rich furnishing may not be forgotten, if the matchless beauty with which nature paints and embroiders the fields and woods be transferred to its lowly rooms, for the eye to rest upon with never-wearying delight. Yet a faded and withered bouquet is an unsightly object, even in the vase of the rarest crystal; and daily care is needed to keep these frail beauties in presentable condition.

I have often wondered at finding not a single flower in homes where the garden was glowing with beauty, and the reason usually given has been, "It is so much trouble to keep cut flowers in order, and the water is always liable to be spilled upon something valuable." This is very true, so let me tell my lady Flora how to avoid this danger without banishing the flowers.

Take almost any kind of a dish—a glass preserve dish, a soup plate, a saucer a common pie plate—fill it with clean sand or with soil from your garden press it down firmly with your h

The Huntingdon Journal.

I. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, June 12, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Honorable HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freeman.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merrill.
4. Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M, Thompson.
7. Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8. Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillespsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patterson.
12. Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,

GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

Important Notice to Subscribers Living out of the County.

After the first of July the JOURNAL will not be mailed to subscribers residing out of the State, and only out of the county at our option, UNLESS PREPAID. This course has been made necessary by a score or two of our subscribers, scattered over the West, to whom we have sent bills, failing to respond. We give them until the 1st of July to come to time and if they do not pay by that date, we will make out their bills at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per year, and forward them to the proper officers for collection. tf.

☞ Hon. Thomas Williams, of Allegheny, died last week.

☞ Romeo, the vicious, and occasionally unmanageable elephant, is dead.

☞ James Gordon Bennett was the most successful newspaper man the world has ever known.

☞ Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, beat Hon. B. L. Hewit for Congress, by a vote of 65 to 12, in Blair county.

☞ The Blair County Republican Convention declared in favor of John Lemon, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, for State Senator.

☞ The extraordinary Grant enthusiasm at the Philadelphia Convention was the people's reply to Sumner's philippic on the President.

☞ Hon. A. A. Barker, of Ebensburg, was recommended for Congress by the Republican County Convention of Cambria county, last week.

☞ The Congressional question is becoming interesting in this district. It may be made very lively between this and the 13th of August next.

☞ The reduction of the public debt during May was over four and a half millions, and not seven millions as we inadvertantly reported it last week.

☞ Gen. Harry White, the much-nominated man, we learn from the Philadelphia *Press* and the *Sunday Dawn*, has withdrawn as a candidate for Congressman-at-large.

☞ Oregon went for the Republicans clean last week. Electing the entire Republican State ticket and insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator.

☞ Hon. S. S. Cox has been lying for ten days at the point of death in Washington city. He is now recovering. Mr. Cox is one of the ablest men in Congress, and he is very popular with all parties.

☞ The first number of Capt. E. H. Rauch's *Greeley Banner*, a campaign paper, published at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has reached us. It is a neatly printed sheet and altogether characteristic of the Captain. How can you desert the Temperance candidate, friend?

☞ The influx of immigrants is largely augmented, and continues to enlarge and extend. They are coming from every part of Europe and even from New Zealand.—Ten thousand immigrants arrived at the port of New York in one day last week. This will be our experience during the next twenty years, at the end of which the population will reach sixty to sixty-five millions.

☞ The English Parliament is still debating the indirect claims. Their course, to say the best for it, is most extraordinary. The presumption is that the indirect claims, direct claims and the treaty itself will all go down together. The American Government has discharged its duty squarely and honorably in the premises, and if the Treaty is lost England must assume the responsibility.

☞ By what peculiar manipulation is it that Hon John Cessna is alone presented to the people of Somerset at their primary election, for Congress? This is the first time, in our recollection, that the Republicans of Somerset county, have not presented a candidate of their own for each and every office voted for, and if we are not mistaken it is a violation of their system. It looks very much as if the re-election of Meyers is to be conceded.

SUMNER AND STANTON.

We have no desire to discredit Mr. Sumner's statement of his interview with Mr. Stanton The dying War Minister may have said that "General Grant could never govern the country," and that "he never referred to Grant by name in his campaign speeches." If he did make this statement to Mr. Sumner, the best friend of the Senator must admit that the last paragraph was incorrect. The short hand reports of Mr. Stanton's speeches show that he did refer to him, and urged the people to vote for him, because of his integrity and fitness for office.

It matters little whether Mr. Stanton did or did not say that "General Grant could never govern the country." He has governed it, and this one fact would cause Mr. Stanton, if he were alive, to admit that he was mistaken in his judgment.—Whether he has governed it as well as Mr. Sumner or Mr. Greeley could, must be decided by those gentlemen and their "liberal" friends. Therefore the American people have no cause to penetrate the secrets of the grave. They will leave this for Mr. Sumner and his friends. They are willing to admit that the Massachusetts Senator told the truth; but the truth proves nothing, except that Mr. Stanton made a prophetic statement which time and events have proven groundless. Gen. Grant has governed the country as well as it was ever governed in the past. He has shown to the nation a rare combination of wisdom, integrity, and patriotism. For these traits he has been honored, and for these traits he will be called again to rule over the nation.

Few of Mr. Sumner's warmest admirers will be found, who will justify his publishing to the world a statement made in strictest confidence. Were the author alive the abuse of confidence would be less marked, for then the interpretation intended could be placed upon it by the one who uttered it. But the grave cannot speak, and it is this ungenerous advantage taken by Mr. Sumner that makes his betrayal of confidence more keenly felt. Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant were warm personal friends, and to summon the former from his grave and put words in his mouth to assault his friends, is an act which will be universally condemned.

WHAT GRANT HAS TAKEN.

Sumner calls Grant "the greatest of gift takers." The Senator fails to tell us just what gifts the President has received since he was elected, but contents himself with a general assertion, leaving the hunting of proof to others. The fact of it is—aside from a few boxes of choice cigars—these sorehead critics cannot mention a gift received by the President since the beginning of his Administration. We have a slight remembrance of some enthusiastic admirer sending by express a young terrier pup, but as the President was forced to pay ten dollars freight, his worst enemy won't endeavor to make capital out of that. His gift-taking belongs to another period. He accepted a few gifts while General of the army. In fact his propensity for *taking* showed itself soon after he entered the service: He *took* Fort Henry; and not satisfied with this, he *took* Fort Donaldson, and every thing belonging to the rebels that he could get his hands on. Then he *took* Vicksburg, and its 30,000 defenders, and still hungry for more gifts, he at last *took* command of the whole army. One would think that his ambition for gift taking would have rested for a while. But no! he kept on *taking*. He *took* Petersburg, then Richmond, and wound up by *taking* General Lee and the entire rebel army. Then he *took* the Presidency, and without asking whether it will please Greeley and the Democracy, he proposes to *take* it again.

How is it that Sumner has overlooked these gifts in his fierce arraignment of the President? Has he failed to find in Roman or Grecian history a parallel *taker*, to sharpen the point of his attack on Grant? If so, let him issue a second edition, revised and corrected up to date. A sense of duty should impel him to correct historical facts, with the charges he has made. Give the President credit for all that he has *taken*, and the people will acknowledge, what they already believe that Grant, while General of the army, was one of the greatest *takers* of the century.

SENATOR WILSON.

The nomination of Mr. Wilson gives general satisfaction to every one except those who fought him, but even they begin to acknowledge the great services, the rare fidelity, the steadfast loyalty that he has given to the Republican party, and will support him with as much enthusiasm as they would have supported their favorite candidate. That he has brought positive strength to the ticket no one denies. Mr. Colfax has some strong points, but Mr. Wilson has stronger. He is close to the people, and of late years has been more thoroughly identified with them. He is pre-eminently the candidate of the workingmen, and will rally thousands of them to the support of the ticket. There has been all along a very decided feeling to take the old ticket with its prestige of victory, but now that the nomination has been made it is universally conceded that the change is a change for the better.—Wilson is strong with the military element. His services on the Military Committee of the Senate have endeared him to the army, to the hundreds of thousands of ex-soldiers in every section of the country. In the South he is loved by the colored people, who regard him as one of their most tried and trusted champions. Pennsylvania will stand by him right up to the handle. He has been nominated by Pennsylvania, and with General Grant will undoubtedly carry it. Taking it all in all, the ticket could not have been better. It will command the confidence of the country, and we have no doubt get in November the most unqualified indorsement.

☞ The free trade element of New York city is preparing to make a strong aggressive movement during the Presidential Campaign. Their schemes and tricks to deceive the public into an indorsement of free trade are legion, and the friends of the protective policy will do well to circulate documents that will prove an antidote to the free trade poison so industriously scattered over the country.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

The fifth national convention of the Republican party closed its labors by nominating the two strongest Republicans in the country for President and Vice President upon a platform, the wisest, best and broadest that has ever been presented by a political party in any age or nation. The selection of General Grant was from the beginning a foregone conclusion. The people and the party had already made it, and nothing was left for the convention to do but ratify the choice. The unanimity with which it was done was in itself worthy of remembrance. The enthusiasm with which it was done can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. As State after State wheeled into line and cast the votes of their delegations solid for Grant, as the clear, crisp sentences of the delegation chairman rang out, cheer upon cheer arose from every quarter of the vast building until, when the nomination was declared, the entire convention and the vast audience of 4,000 spectators became perfectly wild with an enthusiasm which found expression in thunders of cheers that fairly shook the vast building, and in the waving of hats and handkerchiefs that almost darkened the air. When the excitement was at its height a magnificent portrait of Grant, in military uniform, was let fall over the stage. The effect was electrical, and the scene which ensued beggars description. The deafening cheering within the hall was caught up by the vast crowd that surged around the building, and the loyal voice of Philadelphia went out in one long shout of approval.

THEN AND NOW.

How men change with the passing years! There was a time, if we may fully believe that Mr. Greeley understood himself, when he did not want to be President of the United States. Go back to the speech he made at a banquet given him by the authorities of Montreal in 1868, and see, and at the same time look upon Mr. Greeley's portrait painted by himself. He said:

"Mr. Webster was not only a gentleman, but he had the elements of moral greatness, and he had faults as well. He failed only in one respect, and in this respect I differ from him—he wanted to be President and I don't. [Cheers and laughter.] But for that one misfortune he would have been the greatest man America ever produced. We have seen our greatest man, Mr. Chase making the same blunder. I have seen men who had the disease early and died of it at a very old age. [Laughter.] General Lewis Cass died at about eighty-two, and up to the day of his death he wanted to be President. No one ever escapes who once catches the disease; he lives and dies in the delusion. Being a reader and an observer at an early age, I saw how it poisoned and paralyzed the very best of our public men, and I have carefully avoided it. It was easy then to speak for truth and justice when they needed an advocate, when those who threatened could execute no vengeance that you dreaded. So, then, I think you are happy in that respect, if in no other, for none of you in Canada expect to become the sovereign of your country. [Cheers and laughter.] That enables you to have a purer press and more fearless public men than perhaps you would otherwise have. We at least, in our day, have a President elect who did not try to be President. He was elected mainly on that account. [Renewed laughter.] Let a public man honestly go forward, saying what he believes to be just, doing what he thinks is right, and, though he may not probably be President, he can enjoy a very large measure of freedom of opinion as well freedom of action. [Hear, hear!] through freedom of opinion is the very last thing that free people are disposed to concedeto their public men."

TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Tax and Tariff Bill has passed through both Houses of Congress, and has received the signature of the President. It reduces the taxes and duties about $55,000,000 per annum. All internal revenue taxes are abolished except those collected by stamps, and stamps are abolished except on tobacco, segars, spirits and beer, and bank checks and drafts. That part of the new law which refers to the internal revenue taxes will go into operation on the first of July, and that which pertains to duties will take effect on and after August 1st, 1872.

The new law is generally satisfactory to all classes excepting free traders, and nothing will satisfy their demand short of the removal of all protection to home industries, and a general flooding the country with the products of half paid labor from England, France and Germany.

The tax and tariff law will certainly not undergo any material changes during the next session of Congress; and probably not until the close of Grant's Administration.

"THE CRADLE AND THE HEARSE."

In his anti-Grant speech Charles Sumner said of the Republican party, "I stood by its cradle, I pray that I may not follow its hearse." We have no objection to his following the hearse so long as the party is alive and healthy. If our friend Sumner wants to follow a hearse he must follow Greeley. The Republican party has no idea of being buried for some years to come. It has two much vitality left to be blown into dust by the breath of one man. Its infancy was cradled amid fierce opposition; its childhood was developed amid the storms of war; its manhood cannot be crippled or disturbed by efforts of private malice, or party passion. Let the winds blow; the mountain cannot be shaken. The granite peak which withstood an earthquake, cannot be overthrown by the blast of a trumpet.

GREELEY ON GRANT.

At the close of the first year of Grant's administration, and before Greeley became a victim to the insane ambition of being made President he thus wrote in the *Tribune* in commendation of President Grant's honesty, integrity and administrative success. This was after one year of his administration had passed into history:

"When Grant announced his brief and simple policy for remedying the confusion of our financial state, when he began carrying out practically the programme he had announced, it was evident that we were about to take a long stride toward the settlement of our troubles. But a year's experience of this policy has gone far beyond public expectation. To say that the debt has been decreased during the years of his administration a hundred millions of dollars is but to represent a small part of what has actually been achieved. To say that during the first half of the current year the revenues were increased by more faithful collection, at the rate of thirty millions a year over the previous year, does not indicate the actual results gained for the public treasury. To say that expenses of the Government have been vastly reduced, and that the interest has been decreased by the diminution of the debt, is only to give a hint of the retrenchment that has been carried out. But these things have told with immense effect upon our financial condition; and it is to the admirable policy and action of the Administration that we owe the improvement which is now going on to its consummation."

GREELEY IN NEW ENGLAND.

Greeley has not taken well in New England. The Boston *Traveller* says:

"It is not known that a single active Republican of Massachusetts, outside of the delegates to Cincinnati, now supports the nomination of Greeley for President. No political movement ever fell so dead in Massacusetts as the one which culminated in Cincinnati. It would be impossible to make up a Greeley electoral ticket outside of the Democratic party."

One by one the Republican papers that threw out their banners for Greeley are getting sick of their bargain. Perhaps the Springfield *Republican* still believes in the editorial candidate; but it confesses that: "So far as present appearances go, the prospect for a change of tenants at the White House next March can hardly be described as encouraging."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The People's Verdict at Philadelphia—Reception of News in Washington—At the White House—In the Senate—Telegrams to the President, to Senator Wilson, and from Vice President Colfax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.

Republican principles and the Chief Magistrate of the Nation have received an indorsement worthy of the Cause and the Man. Coming immediately on the heels of Senator Sumner's philippic it is a timely and triumphant vindication not only of the policy of the party but of the wisdom and integrity of the Head of the Administration.

The selection for Vice President could not have been better, and the only difficulty was in making a choice between two statesmen, either of whom would have done honor to the position. The fact of a choice on the first ballot for President, and also on the first vote for Vice President, is without a parallel in our history, and is the best evidence that could have been produced in confirmation of entire unanimity in the Republican ranks.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

All parties here in Washington are free in their expressions of opinion on the candidates. With the Republican party there is but one opinion, and ratification meetings, addressed by leading members of Congress and other prominent speakers express the public sentiment of universal approval of the choice made in the selection of candidates. Even the *Daily Patriot*, the leading Democratic organ, speaks in high praise of Senator Wilson's worth and claims.

THE NEWS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The news of President Grant's renomination was received in Washington at 12:35 Thursday. The dispatch, the first sent by the Philadelphia operator, was from Wm. Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1872, 12:32 m.

TO PRESIDENT GRANT: Your nomination has just been announced, and was received with an enthusiasm which language cannot fitly describe. The display surpasses that at Chicago four years ago. Accept my warmest congratulations. WILLIAM ORTON.

THE NEWS IN THE SENATE.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock the operator on the Senate side in the reporters' gallery at the Capitol announced that Henry Wilson had been nominated on the first ballot, the vote standing 384½ for Wilson and 321½ for Colfax At the time the dispatch was received one was also received for Vice President Colfax, who was in his room. On learning of Senator Wilson's good fortune he at once went into the Senate chamber, and with that peculiar smile which always irradiates his face he approached Senator Wilson and congratulated him most cordially. Mr. Wilson was afterwards congratulated by a number of his colleagues. Shortly after the news was received the Senate went into executive session.

THE COLORED WORKINGMEN TO HENRY WILSON.

Henry Wilson has for twenty-five years been a zealous advocate of the rights of the laboring classes, white and black. In recognition of this the colored workingmen sent him the following telegram immediately after his nomination was announced:

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

To Hon Henry Wilson Washington, D. C.

The colored workingmen of the country send their congratulations and second your nomination, and will march in solid columns to the polls in November and cast their vote for the representative laboring man of the American Union. (Signed) ISAAC MYERS,

President of Colored National Labor League.

GENERAL CONGRATULATIONS.

Both the President and Mr Wilson were the recipients of congratulations by telegraph from all important sections of the country.

TELEGRAM FROM VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Immediately after the result of the vote for Vice President was announced in the Senate, Mr. Colfax sent the following telegram to Philadelphia, and it was read aloud by the Chair, in the Convention. It manifests a generous and gratified spirit, and just such an expression of true feeling as might be expected from its author:

Col. John W. Forter, Chairman of the Indiana State Committee, at the Convention, Philadelphia:

Accept for yourself and delegation my sincerest gratitude for the gallant contest. I support the ticket cheerfully. Men are nothing—principles everything. Nothing must arrest Republican triumphs until equality under the laws, like the liberty from which it springs, is universally acknowledged, and the citizenship of the humblest of our millions becomes as sure protection against outrage as had Roman citizenship of old. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The party goes to work in the campaign as a unit to labor for the election of the ticket. The candidates are unexceptionable, the platform liberal and in full recognition of the great principles hitherto recognized as the policy of the party, with a few excellent planks added; and with due diligence the success in November will be complete. With Grant at the head of the Administration, and statesmen and officials zealously discharging their respective duties, there is no visible reason why the second term of the Chief Magistrate may not give even greater prosperity to the country than that of the first term, which is probably without a parallel. N. H. P.

Letter from the West.

DULUTH, MINN., May 30, 1872.

Dear Journal:—We left Minneapolis on the 25th inst., on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, for Stillwater. We stopped at White Bear Lake, and spent the afternoon. This lake is a noble expanse of water, eight miles long by three wide, having in its centre a wooded island of eighty-five acres. This island is a favorite resort; an abundance of sail and row boats, with fishing tackle, bait, etc., are always in readiness for the accommodation of pleasure seekers and sportsmen. Our party spent a few hours on the lake, and caught some thirty pounds of black bass, pike and croppies, your correspondent being the star fisherman of the party. We had some of the fish served up for tea at the Williams Hotel, which we found a well kept house, with the table well supplied. The ladies who are desirous of visiting this place can leave their wardrobes at home, for here the style is the Dolly Varden calico dress and sundown bonnet. We left this place in the evening for Stillwater, and put up at the Sawer hotel.

Stillwater is located at St. Croix lake, and is the county seat of Washington county, with a population of 6000. The State penitentiary is located here. The court house is a noble structure, built of brick at a cost of $100,000, showing the spirit and enterprise of the citizens. The St. Croix river empties into the lake at this place, and here is the great reservoir for receiving and selecting the logs that are cut and brought from the north-eastern portion of Minnesota and northern part of Wisconsin. The logs are thrown into the various tributaries of the St. Croix, and then driven down to this lake, where they are confined by extensive booms, where a portion of the timber is sawed, and the balance rafted down the Mississippi. The estimated amount of boards sawed at this place last season was over one hundred and fifty millions feet. The lumber was rafted down south. We left Stillwater on the steamer "Nellie Kent," for Taylor's Falls, some thirty miles from this point, where we arrived the next morning and put up at the Cascade hotel. At this place we spent the Sabbath, and attended two religious services; Presbyterian in the morning and Methodist in the afternoon. We here visited the falls. The river at this point is compressed between craggy bluffs from two to three hundred feet high, nearly perpendicular. The bluffs are covered with massive rocks and towering pine trees, giving the visitor a romantic view. On the bluff is a rock some fifteen feet square at the base, tapering up to four feet at the top, looking as if nature had placed one square rock upon another reaching in a monumental shape of one hundred and fifty feet in heighth, on the top of which is the resemblance of a seat which styled the "devil's chair." Near to this pyramid are two natural wells, apparently cut out of a solid rock, one of them some thirty feet deep with ten feet of water in it, where, it is said, his Satannic Majesty is supplied with water to satisfy his raging thirst.

We left Taylor's Falls on Monday, the 27th inst., for Pine City, on the Mississippi & Lake Superior Railroad, and put up at the Cross Lake House. Here we spent the forenoon in visiting the steam saw mills, barrel, stave and head factories, and spent a few hours in fishing on Lake Cross. This city is sixty-five miles from St. Paul.

We left this city the next morning for Duluth, distant ninety miles. We passed on our way cities called Wyoming, Forest Lake, Hinkley, Kettle River, Junction and Fon-du Lac; but in fact they are all small villages, the largest not having over fifteen buildings. The country, from White Bear Lake to Duluth, a distance of 144 miles, is a perfect wilderness of pine, bass, wood red oak and white birch; not one acre of tilled ground on the whole route, not even a garden spot. This State is dotted all over with lakes, and we were told there are some five thousand of them. We passed an Indian reservation of the Chippewa tribe, containing some 3000 acres. They are peaceable, but very indolent, devoting their time to hunting and fishing. They are fond of riding on the cars, and we had quite a number of them as passengers. At Thompson Station we crossed the St. Louis where the fall commences. The fall from Thompson to Fon du-Lac, distance eight miles, has four hundred feet. Here commences the Dalles of St. Louis. The railroad winds round the craggy hills, along the edge of rocky bluffs, and over high bridges, some of them 150 feet high, while the river, in sight most of the way, foams through gorges, spreading over broad rocky stairways, like rapids, finally losing themselves on the broad waters on the level of the lake at Fon-du Lac. We reached the city of Duluth at 4 o'clock, p. m., and stopped at the Bayview House. We will leave this city in a day or two for the middle and northern portions of Iowa, when I shall give you the particulars of this city and its growth.

L.

Republican National Platform.

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its historyand announces its position upon questions before the country.

First. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed equal the citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. In exhibition of unparralled magnanimity it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyality by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant discords of the great war, and initiated a wise policy towards the Indians. The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generally aided and successfully conducted, the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied: despite the annual large reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Gen. Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year. A great financial crisis has been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menancing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

Second. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color or previous condition of solitude.

Third. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right; not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured these amendments.

Fourth. The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth. Any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform in the system, by-laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth. We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monoplies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh. The annual revenues, after paying current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, that raised by duties on importations, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in receiving remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and enterprise of the whole country.

Eighth. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union; their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows, and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the line of duty became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause of such discharge.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance—once a subject always a subject—having at last through the efforts of the Republican party been abandoned and the American idea of an individual's right to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by former governments, and we urge continual and careful encouragement and protection to voluntary immigration.

Tenth. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rates of postage.

Eleventh. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so changing legislation as to afford full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression for violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth. We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime, witness with pride the reduction of the public debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent currency will be perfected by the speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and national feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with the rights not surrendered by the people to either State or National Government.

Seventeenth. It is the duty of the general government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship building.

Eighteenth. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorrigible integrity and illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

Mr. Burnside now moved the adoption of the platform as a whole. Carried with only a half a dozen dissenting votes.

Political Announcements.

CANDIDATURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Announcements will be made under this head at the following reasonable rates, viz:

Congress, $8.00; Assembly and Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, $5.00 each; Prothonotary and Register and Recorder each $4.00; District Attorney and County Commissioner each $3.00 and Director of the Poor and Auditor each $2.00. These charges to cover only the bare announcement. All letters or recommendations of candidates of a personal character, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line in addition. No Announcement will POSITIVELY be inserted unless the money accompanies the order. We will treat all parties alike. Do not ask us to insert you name unless you pay over.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. DAVIS, of Morris township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention to be held on the 13th of August next.

We are authorized to announce W. H. MCDONALD, of Mill Creek, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

CAPS, CAPES and TORCHES. Send for *Illustrated Circular and Price List.* CUNNINGHAM & HILL, Manufacturers, No. 204 Church street, Philadelphia. [june12–4mos.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., June 3, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Clark, C. A.	Tobman, Henry
Foreman, Jacob	Nolan, Garett
Fox, James (2)	Shaw, Thomas
Gordon, Jacob	Shutz, Jennie
Gemrott, Mrs. Val.	Tripp, Benj.
Green, Jennie	Walton, Thomas B.
Henney, W. A.	Williamson, Annie T.
Hoffman, A. Lewis	White Isadore

HELD FOR POSTAGE.

P. A. Keeler, Cashier, Union National Bank, Phila.

BRICE X. BLAIR, Postmaster.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Thomas Dean, deceased.)

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Thomas Dean, late of Juniata township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN R. DEAN,

Huntingdon, May 29, 1872.* Adm'r.

New Advertisement.

HENRY & CO.,

AGENTS for the Harrisburg Fertilizing Co., will furnish in large or small quantities a pure article of flour bone—Super-Phosphate and Animal Compost to any point on Canal or railroad. 10apr3m.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,

Huntingdon, Pa.,

will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work. Jan. 31, 1871.

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES

INSURANCE OFFICE.

LEISTER BUILDING,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.

10apr1y KENNEDY & CO.

25 THE LARGEST METAL PRICE Current in the World is the *Iron World and Manufacturer.* Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Chicago. Foreign metal markets reported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. Only $4,00 per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Gives more illustrations of new machinery than the Scientific American. Sent four weeks on trial for 25 cents, postage paid, address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO., *Iron World Building,* Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb.28,'72–tf.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

SPRING STOCK.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ase cand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influance of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, June 12, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Butter is plenty.

This is locust year.

White hats are trump.

Advertise in the Journal.

Don't buy from tramping peddlers.

Candidates look so pleasantly at you.

Our coal dealers are soliciting orders.

Dad Lewis' horse ran away last week.

Township accounts should be published.

New schedule on Broad Top. See table.

Our devils joined the invalid corps last week.

The lively mosquito sounds his gentle note.

The voice of the locust is heard in the land.

Fluttered proudly—Our bunting, on Thursday.

Our old friend Strickler is the best walkist in town.

Mrs. Kain is having a Dolly Varden milk wagon built.

Oliver Cunningham sports the nobbiest white hat in town.

Read the new advertisement of the Franciscus Hardware Co.

D. P. Gwin is widening the pavement in front of his residence.

Ferrer keeps some very choice brands of segars. We sampled them.

Gabby—Some of the delegates to the Sabbath School Convention.

"Josie" Mansfield, of Fisk-Stokes notoriety, was in Altoona last week.

Jimmy Glenny's potatoes, in the rear of our office, are the best in town.

For the neatest, best and cheapest job printing, patronize the Journal office.

We have one of "Job's comforters"—where, no matter; but it hurts us to sit down.

The white hat brigade is on the increase, but they are not all for Greely by a jug full.

"Smear me on the mouth" is the favorite expression for kissing in ye ancient borough.

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand, one day last week, our friend Rev. J. C. Clarke.

An aged and respected citizen, named John Thompson, died suddenly, at Mt. Union, one day last week.

J. P. Wensel's Family Grocery, on Mifflin street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, is the farthest out.

Thomas Carmon has broke ground for the erection of a brick shop, adjoining his residence, on Hill street.

Capt. Burchinell sports a Greeley hat, but his head is level for Grant, Wilson, and the entire Republican ticket.

The job work done at the Journal office is unsurpassed by any establishment in the State. Come and examine samples.

The members of Tappan Lodge, colored S. T., indulged in a feast of good things, in their lodge room, on Thursday night.

The Journal building was decorated with flags, on Thursday afternoon, in honor of the nomination of Grant and Wilson.

Of all the belles that were in attendance upon the Sabbath School Convention the Chairman's bell was the most noisy.

Farmers assure us that there will scarcely be half a crop of Winter grain up Shaver's Creek. And they ain't croakers either.

J. Henry Hutton and John A. Cessna, of Bedford, dropped into our office, on Thursday last, while we were out. Sorry. Call again.

William Miles, of Shaver's Creek, who jumped from the mail train, near Petersburg, a few days ago, died from his injuries on Friday last.

Husbands will regret, and their better halves rejoice, to know that the latest innovation in dress goods is the "alpine poplin," at only $8 per yard.

Our man "Cap" says that Grant and Wilson ought to *tan* both Greeley and the Democrats because they have both worked in the leather business.

We have heard it intimated that our townsman, Maj. Harry S. Wharton, is a candidate for Congress. Go in! We mean to beat the Speer-its easily.

Our young friend, Charlie Campbell, of Davenport, Iowa, dropped in upon us on Saturday last, looking as though the "west country" agreed with him.

Glenn, whom we remember when he was ever so "wee," is going to pour music into souls of the little folks of this place. He is master of his profession.

The Directors of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association will meet at the District Parsonage, in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

J. Whitehead & Co., have leased the limestone quarry, formerly worked by Shirley & Bro., at Cove Station, and are supplying the Kemble Furnaces with limestone.

An old lady on Mifflin street has suggested an idea in regard to the disposition of the place intended for the town clock which, if carried out, would present rather an imposing asspect.

John M'Cullough, M. D., was not stricken with paralysis as stated last week. It was only a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the throat from which he has almost entirely recovered.

Fashionable young people are calling upon somebody to invent a new dance. Suppose somebody invents one wherein the young lady dances around the house and looks after everything.

Some of the board-walks in West Huntingdon, are in a wretched condition. The borough will have to pay for a broken limb or two some of these times, and then they will be repaired.

Some drunken vagabond threw up his accounts on our office steps on Saturday night. We would like to know his name. Barnum should have him on exhibition as a first-class specimen of a brute.

Hon. Israel S. Diehl will deliver a lecture on the Bible and Oriental Lands, on Tuesday evening, June 11th, in the Court House. Mrs. Annie Randall Diehl will conclude the entertainment with choice Readings.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are having their cars re-painted of a dark red color. The dark red color is chosen because of the soft coal with which the locomotives are supplied, and which blackens the lighter colored cars.

Duly appreciated—The compliment paid the typographical appearance of the Journal by brother Traugh of the *Standard*, and all the more so for the reason that he is one of the most competent judges of the "get up" of a paper hereways.

Brother Brainerd, of the Tyrone *Herald*, dropped in to see us on Friday morning last, looking as fresh as a new blown rose. He was homeward bound from the Philadelphia Convention, and was as full of Grant and Wilson as a watermelon is of meat.

"Uncle George" took umbrage at our kind allusion to his circulation of Sumner's speech and, we are told, said some very unkind things of us, but if he will now circulate Matt. Carpenter's reply—the antidote for the poison—we will forgive him—and we won't insist upon it being done on Sunday either.

The supplement to the borough law, extended to Huntingdon, makes it obligatory upon the municipal authorities to publish an annual statement of the Treasurer's account. A *mandamus* might ascertain the reason why the people of Huntingdon are never informed as to what becomes of the taxes they pay.

Died at the residence of S. E. Henry, Esq., on the 5th inst., at the advanced age of twenty eight years, Polly, an intelligent Parrot, which had been an inmate of the family for twenty seven years. She knew every member of the family by name, and exhibited other marks of intelligence. She will be missed as much as a child.

A colored man, one night last week, created quite an excitement at the residence of Moses Jackson, corner of Fifth and Church streets, by ensconcing himself under the bed of a female visitor. After his discovery, Mrs. Jackson insisted upon her liege lord getting up and removing the intruder, but Mosey couldn't see it to risk his dog skin in the attempt, and Mrs. J., armed with a broomstick, punched the intruder from his retreat.

Quite a number of persons saw the point of the steeple of the new Presbyterian Church, on last Thursday evening. It consisted of the Stars and Stripes with "Grant and Wilson" emblazoned thereon. The Democrats couldn't "see it." A number of them, we are told, felt like "going for it." It was a little too high for them however. They will find, poor souls, that Grant and Wilson will be as far out of their reach in November next!

News of the Neighborhood.—

An effort is being made in McVeytown to start a bank.

Capt. J. B. Helm has been appointed Deputy U. S. Collector for Bedford county.

L. L. Ramey, of Hollidaysburg, has been assigned to duty in the Navy Department.

"Napper," a colored man in the employ of W. S. Stenger, of Chambersburg, died from lock jaw, on the 31st ult.

Travel on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad is increasing, the trains running at fair speed and with great regularity.

The iron stack of the new Glamorgan Furnace, at Lewistown, is already a conspicuous object, and the buildings around are rising fast.

The Assignees of Reed & Schell of Bedford request all persons who have not lifted their dividends to call upon H. Nicodemus, Esq., and do so.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Jonathan Stitler, of Hollidaysburg, which sad event was produced by apoplexy, and occurred on Wednesday evening the 29th ult.

The seventeen year locusts have appeared. Sinking Valley farmers have plowed them up by the millions, and soon their ceaseless droning and fearful havoc will commence.

At a meeting of the Camp Meeting Association at Bloody Run, on Tuesday evening a week, it was agreed to commence the camp on the 15th of August, on the grounds of Mr. W. Hartley.

A son of Samuel Jones, of Jack's Creek, Mifflin county, aged about 12 years, was seriously injured on Saturday, 25th ult., while amusing himself at Stratford's marble yard in Lewistown.

The Kemble Coal & Iron Company are going to use a patent tunnel drill in making the tunnels in Bedford county. We understand they propose using one in Dunning's mountain, east of Bedford.

The Kemble Coal & Iron Co.'s men at Riddlesburg, on Friday of last week, were on a strike. Mr. Parrott was on hand, and after an explanation the men resumed work at slightly advanced wages.

Dr. Conrad, who has been practising medicine many years in Dudley, died last week of consumption. Many of his patients will have cause to regret his death, as he was an excellent physician and a true friend.

An alarm of fire was raised in Lewistown, on Friday morning, caused by the upper part of the house occupied by Mrs. Cunningham, on West Third street, catching from a defective flue, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

A Stable belonging to Henry Householder, situated on the alley running east from Water street, Chambersburg, was destroyed by fire on Friday evening May 31st. A horse belonging to Conrad Schelhaus was burned with the contents of the building.

John Harshbarger, of Bratton twp., Mifflin county, offers 500 Dollars Reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Francis King, who was found in the river a few miles below Middletown, on the 1st or 2d day of April, 1872.

A horse belonging to David Weimer, of Clearville, Bedford county, which was being driven in a wagon by a young man named Williams, fell from the bridge that crosses the Run, on the Northern border of Bloody Run on last Wednesday, and broke his neck.

At the third lock, about three miles above Mifflintown, last Sabbath afternoon, a party of young folks, went out in the river in a boat. By some accident one of the party, Miss. Dorthyetta Warner, fell overboard and was taken out of the water in an insensible condition.

Mrs. Guyer, wife of Rev. Guyer, of the Central Penn'a. M. E. Conference, and daughter of B. R. Ashcom Esq., near Bloody Run, Bedford county, whilst on a visit to her parents a few days since, tripped and fell down stairs, somewhat injuring her shoulder and arm.

At the first annual meeting of the "American Institute of Mining Engineers," held at the Cooper Institute in New York, on Tuesday, May 21st, John Fulton, Esq., Resident Engineer of the H. & B. T. R. R., and Chief Engineer of the B. & B. R. R., was elected one of its members.

On Thursday of last week the children of Mr. Jas. McClellan, sr., of Mifflintown, with his grand and great grand children, held a reunion at the residence of his son, Capt. Cornelius McClellan, in that place, with whom the parents reside. On the day of the reunion the father celebrated his eighty first birthday.

On Thursday night the 30th ult., the large brewery of Messrs. Kurtz & Wertz, Chambersburg, was destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered about a quarter after 12 o'clock. There were burned 2000 bushels of barley malt, 500 bushels of rye malt, tubs, kiln, a steam engine which cost $800, and a variety of other fixtures about the brewery.

Several sections of Bedford county were visited by a severe storm, on Tuesday afternoon. We understand, says the *Inquirer*, that Mr. Wm. Phillips' barn, in Bedford township, was blown down. In some places entire fences were swept away, and rails were seen flying through the air in every direction. Large orchards were destroyed, and giant oaks uprooted.

Mrs. M. H. Gundaker, of Saxton, Bedford county, died quite suddenly on Sunday evening about 10 o'clock. She complained of feeling bad, about half an hour before her death, and Mr. Gundaker started for Dr. Kelly. Before he returned she was a corpse. Seven children are left to mourn their truest friend—their mother—by this dispensation of Providence.

A son of Mr. Cartwright, employee of Lowry, Eichelberger & Co., at Hopewell, one day last week, with a lot of other boys, got on a freight train for the purpose of taking a little ride. After the train had gone some distance young Cartwright thought he had gone far enough from home, and jumped off the train, alighting on his head and receiving several severe injuries.

Horse thieves, says the Lewistown *Gazette*, are beginning to give false names when arrested, thus endeavoring to throw odium on respectable citizens. On the 25th of May a fellow was arrested at Bellefonte and lodged in Lewistown jail, charged with stealing a horse from Clemson & Laport, of Rock Spring, Centre county. He gave his name as "William Goss," who is a respectable citizen of Rock Spring, but was subsequently identified by Messrs. Clemson and W. E. M'Williams as a scoundrel named J. H. Daub, of Ennisville, Huntingdon county.

On Tuesday morning last, says the *Inquirer*, another passenger train was put on the H. & B. T. R. R. This will be a great accommodation not only to the traveling public, but to everybody along the line of the road. The trains will arrive at Bedford at 11.52 a. m. and 9.40 p. m., and will depart at 5.30 a. m. and at 2.00 p. m. This will give to parties east of us, two hours and eight minutes in Bedford to get their dinners and attend to their business and return on the train, while parties in Bedford, and west, can go clear through to Huntingdon and return the same day, if they have a mind to.

A man named Long, and his son, a boy about 14 years of age, were terribley injured on the 3rd inst., at Powell's Plane, in Minersville this county. They were riding up the plane in an empty coal wagon, and just as they arrived at the top, the wire rope broke, and, like a flash, the wagon started for the bottom, they being unable to get out. Upon arriving at the bottom Mr. Long and his son were thrown up in the air to the height of forty or fifty feet and descended upon the platform, receiving terrible injuries. The boy's skull is broken, and the Dr. says he cannot recover, but the father may live.

As Samuel M'Manamy, living near Lillyville, Decatur township, Mifflin county, his daughter, Mary and John Goodman of Derry, were driving to Lewistown on Saturday morning with a blind horse, the animal suddenly turned at the wingwall of the Mt. Rock Mills bridge, stumbled and fell over, dragging the wagon after with its three occupants. Mr. M'Manamy, was severely injured about the head and other parts of the body, and was taken home by Mr. Rodgers in a precarious condition. His daughter was cut about the face, but not injured internally, while Mr. Goodman escaped with a cut on his forehead, bruised nose, &c.

One night a few weeks ago five sheep belonging to John Knepp, Decatur township, Mifflin couty, says the *Democrat*, were killed and two badly bitten; and from the fact that one of them had been carried off bodily over four eight-rail fences, it was readily surmised that a bear had been the perpetrator of the outrage. Accordingly Mr. Knepp assisted by Daniel Peter erected a pen with a view to trapping the monster; and sure enough on Monday of last week there he was fast in the pen. He was a bear of uncommon size, being 4 feet high and 7 feet in length. When killed he furnished 216 lbs. dressed meat, and 28 lbs. lard. His hide weighed 28½ lbs. and one of his teeth was 3¾ inches in length.

Small pox, says the Lewistown *Gazette*, still lingers in the house in which it appeared in Oliver township. On Thursday last, Mary, wife of Robert Wagner, who died a few weeks ago, fell a victim to her devotion to her husband, and on the same day Emanuel Wagner, a brother's of Robert's, also died from it. Mrs. W. was only about 20 years of age. Two other cases, one a child of the deceased parents, the other a sister of Mr. Wagner, are in the house, but both recovering. In these degenerate days, when men and women fly from this disease as they would from the plague, a true instance of heroism occurred by Susan, a daughter of Wm. Cornelius, residing near the Wagners, voluntarily taking up her position as nurse to this distressed family, and for more than a week waiting upon them with untiring zeal.

Pursuant to the rule heretofore mentioned in these columns, says the Lewistown *Democrat*, our county commissioners, on Wednesday of last week, appeared before the Supreme Court at Harrisburg by their attorney, and made answer as to the reasons why they had disobeyed that Court's preemptory mandamus, in respect to the building of the Newton Hamilton bridge, &c. The Supreme Judges thereupon ordered as follows, viz:

"And now, to wit, May 29th, 1872.—The answers of the above named defendants, commissioners aforesaid, to the rule granted being read, it is adjudged insufficient as an answer to the same, and it is ordered that the rule be made absolute, and that an attachment do now issue against James Shanhen and Henry Wilson, commissioners aforesaid, and the sheriff is directed to have them before this court on the first Monday of July next, at an adjourned term of the court at Philadelphia, to be held at that time. Per curiam."

In view of the seriousness of this order, the commissioners met on Monday last, and resolved to go on and build the bridge, and in all other respects execute the act of Assembly, which gave rise to all this trouble commonly known as "the bridge law."

The Broad Top Coal Trade.—

A statement in that excellent paper, *Saward's Coal Trade Circular*, in effect that the bituminous coal trade has fallen off 69,388 tons within the last year and "is decreasing weekly," is calculated to do injustice to our operators, and we hasten to give a correct solution of the difficulty which has led to the decrease in the Broad Top region; what has been wrong in the Cumberland region we do not pretend to say. Up to the 13th of April last Broad Top had reported an increase, for the year, of 3,258 tons. But on the 10th of April the great trestle, at Stonerstown, was destroyed by a whirlwind, and all shipments were stopped until the 1st day of May, when the road resumed operations again, but only 300 tons were shipped against 900 tons on the same day last year. It took several weeks to get all things in working order, and consequently there was a considerable falling off during the month of May. There was an excellent demand, and had the accident not occurred, Broad Top would have sent more coal to market than she ever did in a single previous season since peace has been restored. The last week previous to the break she reported an increase of 1,352 tons. The Broad Top Road is just reaching its capacity, and in a short time the decrease will be wiped out.

Swindling Dodge.—

The country is again being flooded with circulars headed "Arthur Debenham, bank note printer (lately in the Treasury Department), No. 190 Broadway, New York," who pretends to have "immense quantities of greenbacks for sale," and further asserts that "the money is not counterfeit, but the real genuine article"—that an "over issue in the Treasury Department of many millions placed the large amounts of money in the hands of the printers, and that is the reason why it is offered so cheaply." The man's instructions to remit by express only, and not through the mail, is another proof of his villainous enterprise. Let all those who desire to keep out of trouble give these counterfeiters and swindlers a wide berth, and thereby save their money as well as their reputation.

Truth Well Spoken.—

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, after an experience extending over almost a century, has this to say on this subject; Does it ever for an instant occur to the business man that it is his solemn duty to support the local press of his neighborhood? What is it but the well conducted newspaper that makes his city or town? That constantly and gratuitously advertises it to the world as a place of interest or importance? That daily or weekly makes known to the whole earth the simple fact that such a place as where he strives to make a livelihood has existence in the atlas? It is the local paper. Now, we venture to say that not one tenth part of the business people of any city in the country spend any money in the way of judicious advertising. True, they take the paper, but it is not because they feel any duty devolving upon them to award its support. Their subscriptions are measurably of no account. If advertisements were not given by others, the paper would cease to live, despite the prompt payment of subscribers. Show us a local paper well filled with live advertisements and we will at once take stock in the enterprise and business tact of the people who live where the journal is published. The outside world judges more of the place by the newspaper it publishes than from any other siga. It is therefore a matter of great moment that the local journal of the city, town and village, should be well supported, for it, above all other things, contributes to the general prosperity.

The Way to Kill a Town.—

If you have a house to build, send off for all the material, and even employ workmen away from home to do the job, while your home mechanics lay idle for something to do. Send what money you have to expend away from home. You will probably get it back again but woe to the mechanic and laborer, if he must wait until it comes. It may do for those who can stand it, yet it will never do for the Poor Man, as he must go somewhere to get his bread.

If you see a stranger come amongst you, just pick and fleece him of all he has. It will make you rich, but it does not give the people of your place a good name abroad, and no one would wish to settle where they were in danger of thus being robbed of what they have.

Have a high esteem for that mighty person, myself. Don't think any one else as good, intelligent, or as respectable as yourself. Don't associate, or look upon them kindly. Consider them beneath you, then they will feel the sting of contempt and leave your place, to seek other quarters where they will find better and kinder treatment.

Frown down every attempt to improve and advance the interests of the place, because your taxes are to be raised a mill or two, to make the necessary improvements.

If you have a newspaper in the place, don't support it. Say, "it will not pay to subscribe for a paper, times are too hard."

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California.—

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, *advertise it thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington Route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, To Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Road. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is every where else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

How it Comes.—

Many persons suppose that a large paper, with three times the reading matter contained in the old *Journal and American*, costs no more to publish it than the latter, because the subscription price remains the same. This is a mistake. It costs at least one-half more, and this extra cost must be made up on advertising, but thep rices for advertising are no higher, and there is but little, if any more, advertising, consequently we must charge for many things that were formerly published gratuitously. Will politicians and those who want to make money out of politics or secure political honors, remember this when we present our bills for personal advertising? The man who wants to make money out of politics has as much right to pay the printer as the man who wants to make money out of dry-goods, groceries, &c. tf.

Castoria is a scientific vegetable preparation; a perfect substitue for and more effective than Castor Oil, and is pleasant to take. It cleanses the system in a most remarkable manner; does not distress or gripe, but operates when all other remedies have failed. It is certain to supersede Pills, Castor Oil, Narcotic Syrups and all other purgative and exciting medicines. The Castoria contains neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. By its emolient, soothing effect, it assimilates the food and produces natural sleep particularly adapting it to crying and teething children. It cures Stomach Ache, Wind Colic, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup and kills Worms. Make your Druggist send for it; he will always keep it, as every family must have it. It costs but fifty cents a bottle. [june5--4t.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending June 8, 1872.....	6,919
Same date last year.....	6,847
Increase for week.....	72
Decrease for week.....	
Shipped for the year 1872.....	131,241
Same date last year.....	155,096
Decrease for year 1872.....	33856

A. B. Flood, successor to Robt. U. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

Extract.—Mr. Brown, "I am very well pleased with the Howe Machine. It does its work perfectly right in every respect. It works nicely on leather also, and is just the thing I wanted."—William Casner, Menno P. O., Mifflin county, Pa. [june12 3t.

I was getting gray and didn't like it. Nature's Hair Restorative restored the color of my hair, cleansed my scalp and pleased me wonderfully. Nothing like it in the market, nor ever was or ever will be. See advertisement. [5--2t.

Long & Miller, Huntingdon, have opened Livery and Exchange Stables and are now prepared to furnish Horses and Buggies at short notice. New buggies and good stock. Terms moderate. Give them a trial. [m15,eow

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending May 21, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

The place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. Africa's, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10--6mos.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

Sabbath School Convention.—

The third annual Convention of the Huntingdon Co. S. S. Association assembled at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the Vice President, J. R. Simpson, Esq., and opened by singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and reading of Scripture Lesson by Rev. Plannett, and prayer by Mr. A. G. Ewing, of Franklin township.

B. F. Brown and A. G. Ewing were elected assistant Secretaries.

Dr. R. R. Wiestling, James Hamilton, E. G. Heck, A. W. Black, and Elias Zeek, were appointed a Business Committee, who reported that the remainder of the morning session be devoted to discussion of general sabbath school subjects.

The general discussion was opened by Mr. Hare, of Porter township, who urged the importance of instruction of youth; they should be trained while their character is capable of being formed.

Rev. John D. Brown said this Convention was an important one. Though there be Conventions of different character assembled at this time in other sections of the State, yet this one in view of angels, must be most important. Political Conventions work for time only, we for eternity. We have no standard bearer to elect—we know whom we follow—it is Christ the Master. He will surely lead us to success and victory. We cannot fail with such a Leader.

David Blair, Esq., of Huntingdon, lead the Convention in an earnest, fervent prayer.

Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., spoke of the convention being important as a means of increasing our zeal in the cause, we stir one another up to more activity. He had received much benefit from past conventions, and our sabbath schools have been much improved. We all are more active, more zealous, and he hoped that those who come may speak so as to warm us in the cause. He had just returned from Centre county, and found more interest taken there in the cause than here; they were active in the work. This is right. May this convention be the instrument of doing much good.

Business Committee reported afternoon exercises: From 2 p. m., to 2.30 Devotional Exercises; at 2.30, p. m., Welcome Address Hon. R. M. Speer! 15 minutes, General Discussion, followed by the question, "What are the abuses of the Sabbath School?" to be opened in 10 minutes address by Dr. S. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, to be followed by 5 minutes speeches. Balance of time of 2d session answering questions of Question Box.

On motion of Rev. Zahnizer, verbal reports of S. S. be made the *general subject* of evening session. Closed with singing and prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention opened with devotional exercises, after which the welcome address was delivered by Hon. R. M. Speer, in his usual eloquent manner. He held the attention of the large audience in a manner which fully showed their appreciation of his remarks, and the delegates could not feel otherwise than they were welcome to the heart and home of the people of Huntingdon.

The discussion of the question, What are the abuses of the Sabbath School, was opened by Rev. Wilson of Birmingham, who thought we ought to find as little fault as possible with the Sabbath School. He had much for which to thank the Sabbath school. It is an abuse of the Sabbath school whenever it is made to take the place of home instruction. The Sabbath school is an abuse when it becomes the only Sabbbath service of the children. The Lesson paper system is an abuse; because it takes the place of God's Word; the child cannot reverence the lesson paper as the Bible should be. He was opposed to it on the broad principal that it takes the Bible from the children. He is opposed to it because it is too expensive.

Prayer by Rev. John Palmer, of Dudley.

Rev. Mr. Brown was afraid a wrong impression might be left from Mr. Wilson's remarks. He did not think the lesson papers were of themselves an abuse. He thought they were an improvement on the old system, because they uniform lessons to the whole school, but he thought one of the great abuses of the Sabbath school was that it was made a singing school. He finds in many schools the *great thing* is the singing. He did not think *that* was right.

Mr. Dunn, of Huntingdon, said he thought one of the great abuses was in the literature of our schools. Many books in the libraries are not all appropriate; they are injurious, filling the mind of children with worthless stuff. He also thought much of the music was inappropriate; the sentiment of the songs should be devotional.

Mr. J. A. Brown, of Huntingdon, thought that the majority of the hymns in our popular Sunday school books were just as appropriate as those in the Church hymn books. He thought books should be selected with care, and then used judiciously. He thought lesson papers were a help to the school, and should be used as an aid to the Bible, and there is no necessity in having the papers drive the Bible out.

Rev. Mr. Palmer said he could not agree with Rev. Wilson, in saying the lesson papers were an abuse. He believed them to be a blessing. It is a great help in his own school among the coal mines—they were buried in the ground most of the time, and they are glad to have the help of the lesson papers. He thought another man's sense was better than his nonsense. He liked the lesson papers, he enjoyed them; and let us have the Bible along with them.

Mr. Zahniser said the *great* abuse of the Sabbath schools is the transferring of the responsibility from the parent. He believed the lesson papers a good thing, but they are abused; they are too much depended upon; often the Bible is not used at all. Mr. D. F. Deeter thought that it was an abuse on the part of the parents that should be attended to. He thought one great abuse in our schools was in the length of the exercises; long prayers, long passages of scripture, long hymns, are all abuses.

Singing "I love to tell the story," and prayer by Rev. Foster, of Huntingdon.

The business committee reported the exercises of the evening.

How shall we best secure order in the Sunday school? was answered by Rev. John Palmer, and was followed by Mr. Graffius, of Petersburg, and others in short remarks.

The next question—Is it right to expel children from the school because they do not obey the rules—was opened by Mr. Hare, who thought that all rules in the Sunday school should be simple. The Bible contains the great rules—many children are not so trained by their parents to obey—and should not be expel ed. The superintendent and teacher should exercise a kind spirit.

The question, Should children be taught self-esteem in the Sabbath school, was answered briefly in the negative by Rev. J. D. Brown.

The question, Should children be rewarded in Sabbath school being the nursery of the church, what is the relation of the Pastor to it? was answered by Rev. J. Plannet, of Huntingdon. The relation is the same as that of the Pastor to the church That Pastor is criminal who will permit any one act as teacher who would object to him in presenting truths to his congregation.

He was followed by Mr. B. F. Brown, who read from last year's proceedings the resolve of ministers, &., to be more earnest and active. There are many Pastors in the county who, notwithstanding this resolution, have not visited their schools four or five times during the year.

Rev. Wilson said that there was something before the resolution referred to, and that is the teachings of the Savior.

The question, What is the duty of the church to the Sabbath school, was answered by Rev. Stahl, of Huntingdon.

Adjourned with benediction.

EVENING SESSION.

After devotional exercises, T. W. Myton, Treasurer, precented his report as treasurer for preceding year, and asked that a committee be appointed to audit the same. On motion committee was appointed.

The report from delegates were then received in the following order:

Alexandria boro.—Schools in good condition; weekly teachers meetings; have township institutes, largely attended and interesting.

Barree twp.—Four in township. Baptist school in good condition, the drawback is a want of books in library; increase of 22 from last year have adopted the uniform lesson system and like it.

Brady twp.—Bro. Irwin reports the Baptist school in good condition and prosperous, the great lack is want of in interest on part of church members.

Birmingham—Mr. Zeek reports three schools in place, his own in good working order; finds no trouble in keeping order. Keeps children interested; the interests of the cause are bright, very bright; have an increase over last year of twenty. Have school all year. Have had no institute. Rev. Wilson reported as to Presbyterian school; have seventy members in three classes, and feel it is best to have large classes. We have discarded the library altogether.

A delegate reported in regard to a Lutheran school in Brady township, of 50 members in fine condition.

Hewitt Knode reported for Reformed Sabbath school of Alexandria; use both catechism and library.

Carbon tp—Rev. Palmer rsports three schools in township. Dudley school doing very well; organized twelve or thirteen years ago; two seesions, winter and summer; have object teaching.

The chairman appointed committees on Enrolment and Statistics.

The question, What is the best arrangement for a Sabbath school room? was answered by David Blair, Esq., who said there ought to be a platform for Superintendent and officers, and he would have chairs instead of benches; some adopted sofas, which are adjustable.

Rev. Brown suggested that we adopt the India plan of placing the children on mats, and seating the teacher in their midst.

Mr. Myton, J. A. Brown and Rev. John Palmer followed in short remarks.

Singing "Singing Within the Vail," and Business Committee reported exercises of next morning.

Question: What is the best method to keep account of library books in the Sabbath School? Answered by Capt. John Brewster. Think it is a difficult question. All plans he has ever tried have failed, and he was of opinion that if papers and general literature were circulated it would be productive of more good.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING.

After devotional exercises, convention called to order. The question "What are the essential qualifications of the successful Sabbath School Teacher." Opened by Rev. Plannett, who said the first essential is, that the teacher himself should possess personal piety. If he is a christian he will love the work; he cannot be successful without love for the work, and if he loves his work he will be punctual, dilligent and earnest. He must have for, and interest in the children; he must sympathize with them—know their temperament, and adapt his teachings to them.

Mr. Zahnizer said some are born teachers; they draw the children to them; they have natural qualifications. No man will be successful without prayer; no matter what his qualifications may be; they must go from their closet to the class.

Mr. B. F. Brown thought in some cases non-professors should be used as teachers. There are some such who love children, and are adapted to teach, and there are classes often in want of teachers. Should not such persons be used?

Mr. Hare said he had employed persons not christians with success; he thought the most successful teacher is the one who best prepares himself, who is studious and attentive, one who is always at his post.

Rev. Kistler said teachers should not be discouraged; it takes years and years to become fully successful. He must not be satisfied until his children are converted to Jesus.

Mr. Hopkins thought our conduct must be consistent with our teaching; they are the most successful who are very careful in their conduct.

Mr. Owens said the first essential is piety. He must have love for God and man. He must also have intelligence.

Rev. Palmer said that all the qualifications to success lie in a love for the work, and it was a question for consideration whether an unconverted man could love the work.

Mr. Glasgow said it should be agreed that to be a successful teacher one must be a true christian; they should use their influnce both at home and abroad. We must show our pupils we are sincere.

Rev. Wilson said personal piety was something we know little about. He would judge a man by his works; he would judge of a teacher from his ability to held his class. Neither would he make great learning an essential. Some knew too much to teach children. One should sympathize with his children, binding heart to heart.

Rev. M. K. Foster said he did not know that the only object of the Sabbath School was the conversion of the children. There is something after that. Teachers should be adapted to different classes.

Rev. Brown said the great difficulty in India was to get teachers to teach religion, and that to teach religion anywhere one must have religion.

Adjourned with benediction.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The children's session was held at 2 o'clock on the Court House lawn. It was attended by the Sabbath Schools of Huntingdon. The bright day, one of Nature's best, and the glad faces of the children presented a joyous scene. The attendance was good. The children were addressed by Rev. Kistler and Rev. J. D. Brown. The little ones were evidently pleased with the exercises, and the addresses were listened to with interest.

After children's meeting, opened by singing and prayer.

The question for discussion, It is a deplorable fact that scholars at the age of sixteen or seventeen deem themselves too old to attend Sabbath school. Can some means not be suggested to prevent this? was opened by Rev. S. M. Moore, of Tyrone, who thought there should be Bible classes formed of different persons and degrees of advancement. He longed to see the day when he would see the schools filled not only with the young but the old and middle aged.

Rev. Brown thought it was all a matter of education; in other lands, the old and young both attend, and if our Sabbath schools have been wrongly educated it should be corrected. Sometimes, then, the schools are made too childish to some.—Let us make our schools interesting for old persons.

Mr. Owens said he agreed with Mr. Brown. He thought we needed older teachers to hold those of the ages named. The children followed the examples of the parents, hence the parents should attend the school.

Rev. Plannett said that our Sabbath Schools have been too much adapted to the capacity of the *very young* only. We give rewards of tickets, books, candy, &c., and when boys grow to an advanced age, they feel like putting away the childish things. One way of removing this is to regard the church as the Bible School. He believed this to be the original idea of a church. The church should meet to study the Bible, and when this is done there will be no difficulty in keeping the advanced children in the schools.

Mr B F Brown said the remedy was that adopted by a model teacher. One whose class is composed of youth sixteen to seventeen years of age. She has scholars who have been regular for four or five years, since its organization. The school is continued during the year. If the scholars are absent she sees them and finds the cause; the consequence is they are regular. He thought too much was adapted to the children, even the prayers, the exercises should be adapted to others.

Mr. Zahnizer thought one reason is that some scholars outgrow their teacher; the Superintendent should transfer such to other classes. There ought to be graduated classes in the schools.

Mr Orbison said it would be difficult to put into practice the changing of classes; what we need is a better education in this matter. He thought it was the place of the preacher so to teach that the older members of the congregation should take part in the school. He cited the example of Bellefonte school as one to be intimated. There, classes are composed of the old, as well as the young.

Mr Pulford, of Clearfield, thought the work was not a human one, but God's work; the important matter is to train the child right early, have the heart right, and when that is done there will be no trouble in keeping the youth in the

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Relative Value of Clover and Timothy.

The relative value of clover, as compared with timothy or herd-grass, whether for hay, for winter feeding, or for green forage for "soiling" in summer, is one of no inconsiderable interest to practical agriculturists. When green or first cut one hundred pounds of red clover contains but nineteen pounds of solid matter, whereas an equal weight of timothy has more than forty-three pounds. For soiling, therefore, the cost of cutting and hauling the two kinds of forage to the stalls is in the ratio of three and one sixth to seven and one sixth, with the further drawback in the case of clover is that of too watery character is detrimental to the general health of the animals. For hay, however, the analysis of chemists give a great relative worth to clover, ton for ton, as compared with timothy, than it is commonly credited with. Dried at 212 deg, Fahrenheit, red clover contains about twenty-two and one-half per cent. of flesh forming; three and seven-tenths per cent. of fat forming, and forty-four and one-halt per cent. of heat producing food elements; while of these timothy has respectively about eleven and one-third, three and one-half, and fifty-three and one-third per cent.

Thinning Fruit.

The Southern papers say there never were as fine oranges in Florida as there are this year, and that it is owing to a severe gale which blew off nearly three-fifths of the young fruit just alter they were fairly formed. The Germantown *Telegraph* urges a lesson from this to be heeded by fruit growers' societies in any part of the community, and note the great difference of opinion which prevails as to the quality of any fruit. One speaker characterizes it as food for the gods, while another would not give it to his pups. No doubt, if the state of the facts could be ascertained, it would be found that one had an over crop, and the other but few on his trees. In the grape we know how forcibly all writers warn us against the evil of the over cropping. The best vineyardists cut away a large proportion of the bunches, and assert not only that it aids the size but the quality of those which are left; and in the year itself, we all know how the large, fat, juicy fellows are far superior to the lean scrub from the same tree.

Farm Ornaments.

An exchange says, we must protest emphatically against the practice of expending all the taste, time and labor in adornment of a front yard. The outlook from the rear windows of a home should be as gratifying as from the front. The exit from the rear of the house should be as compensating as the entrance from the front.

We want the inside of the platter clean as well as the outside. And the same harmonious system should extend to every field on the farm. Vines should clamber over outhouses, old stumps, and all uncouth objects that cannot be removed, even though the vines be nothing but hop or woodbine. Groups of evergreens or delicious trees or shrubs should screen and seclude the indispensable appurtenances of a farm which are in themselves only necessities.

Groups of trees in every field are not only profitable—albeit they do shade the grain somewhat—but break up the monotony, and relieve the eye and the heart of the husbandman, as well as afford protection from sun and storm.

Number of Eggs in a Hen.

It has been ascertained that the ovarium of a fowl is composed of 600 ovules or eggs; therefore a hen during the whole of her life cannot possibly lay more than 600 eggs, which in the natural course are distributed over nine years in the following proportion:

First year after birth		16 to 20
Second	do	100 to 120
Third	do	120 to 135
Fourth	do	100 to 115
Fifth	do	60 to 80
Sixth	do	50 to 60
Seventh	do	35 to 40
Eigith	do	15 to 20
Ninth	do	1 to 10

It follows that it would not be profitable to keep hens after the fourth year, as their produce would not pay for their keeping, except when they are of a valuable and scarce breed.—*G. K. Geylin on Poultry Breeding.*

Field Carrots.

Having plowed and harrowed the ground, mark, for seed, twenty inches apart, leaving drills two inches deep. Soak seed over night in water as hot as the hand can be held in; drain and mix with dry ashes until the seed will separate. Sow early as possible. After sowing, brush a little dirt on the seed. The row should be rolled or stamped hard, leaving the spaces between as light and loose as possible. The carrots (if seed is good) will appear in about ten days, or about two weeks sooner than by the ordinary manner of planting. They should be hoed as soon as they begin to come up. The previous rolling in the row will hold the small plants so that the hoe may cut close without disturbing them. Repeat the hoeing in a week. The weeds and surplus carrots may now be easily pulled from the rows.

Failures in Farming.

As a general thing, when ordinary industry and judgment are exercised in the business of farming, success, to a greated or less extent, is certain. In other occupations, success is not alone dependent on these qualities, but in spite of the greatest efforts and the closest attention failures often occur. The fickle goddess haunts the merchant and the speculator, but the farmer, secure on his well-tilled fields, is not afraid of her frowns nor courts her smile. Fortune for him has no favors to grant, and can not seriously assail his position. With neither poverty nor riches to interfere, he is in the best position for exercising all the virtues.—*Hearth and Home.*

Destroying Moles.

A correspondent of the Pomologist writes: Every garden is more or less troubled with moles, and every housekeeper is under the necessity of watching out for rats, and almost every body knows how troublesome they are when they take possession of a house, granery or cellar. I have found that potash placed in their holes, runs, or places of resort, effectually cleans the premises in a very short time. I had the pleasure of seeing one large mole which had helped himself to a small dose of potash, found in his walk, and he looked like a dilapidated and superannated scallawag. I dont think he ever troubled anybody's garden again.

FLAX culture in the Northwest, having proved a success, a large increase in the breadth of territory devoted to this crop may be looked for this season.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. C. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—

HUNTINGDON
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3.72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years,* (at our own expense.) We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
no15

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 8 20	Huntingdon	AR 9 10	AR 5 25
6 06	8 28	Long Siding	9 60	5 17
6 19	8 45	McConnellstown	8 45	5 04
6 25	8 51	Pleasant Grove	8 39	4 58
6 37	9 05	Marklesburg	8 27	4 45
6 51	9 20	Coffee Run	8 11	4 33
6 58	9 27	Rough and Ready	8 04	4 26
7 10	9 39	Cove	7 52	4 12
7 15	9 43	Fishers Summit	7 48	4 08
7 53	10 10	Saxton	7 28	3 48
8 10	10 27	Riddlesburg	6 53	3 30
8 17	10 34	Hopewell	6 46	3 22
8 35	10 51	Pipers Run	6 30	3 06
8 55	11 10	Tatesville	6 12	2 48
9 08	11 22	Bloody Run	6 00	2 33
9 12	11 26	Mount Dallas	5 56	2 29
9 19	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 50	2 22
9 23	11 36	Lutzville	5 46	2 18
9 27	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 42	2 14
9 34	11 46	Jamesons	5 36	2 07
AR 9 40	11 52	Bedford	LE 5 30	2 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 45	LE 10 15	Saxton	AR 7 20	AR 3 40
7 55	10 30	Coalmont	7 05	3 25
8 00	10 35	Crawford	7 00	3 0
AR 8 10	AR 10 45	Dudley	LE 6 50	LE 3 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Through Passenger	Fast Engger.	Pass Way	Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward: Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelp'a Ex Press
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M
5 02	6 05	11 14	10 41		N. Hamilton	1001	4 05	.....
5 10	6 11	11 21	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53	3 58	.....
5 18	6 17	11 30	11 10		Mapleton	9 45	3 51	.....
5 24	6 25	11 37	11 26		Mill Creek	9 37	3 43	.....
5 40	6 36	11 53	11 50		Huntingdon	9 24	3 30	11 15
5 57	6 54	12 11	12 20		Petersburg	9 06	3 13	.....
6 07	7 03	12 21	12 32		Barree	8 58	3 05	.....
6 14	7 10	12 28	12 40		Spruce Creek	8 51	2 58	10 50
6 27	7 24	12 42	1 00		Birmingham	8 39	2 47	.....
6 35	7 31	12 50	1 08		Tyrone	8 32	2 40	10 34
6 45	7 41	1 01	1 22		Tipton	8 23	2 32	.....
6 49	7 47	1 07	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	2 25	.....
6 55	7 52	1 11	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	2 21	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00		Altoona	7 55	2 05	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 22 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 20 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6 55 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 15 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Elmira Ex	Buffalo Ex
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buffalo Ex	Accom'd'n	Pacific Ex	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 25	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M. 12 00	P. M. 3 00	10 45	6 50
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	A. M. 5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.53 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.35 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p.m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.40 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.35 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

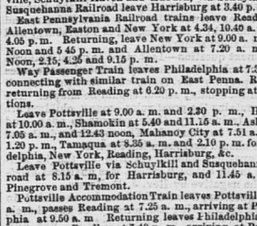
THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

WARNING.



MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $20,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.

JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872–6mos.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, Pa.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all artieles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4. '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public,

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast,
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Coughs and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.

Oct.4,1871–1y.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse